Older Adult Performance Outcome Pilot

First Administration Results

July 10, 2000

Part I

Demographic Results
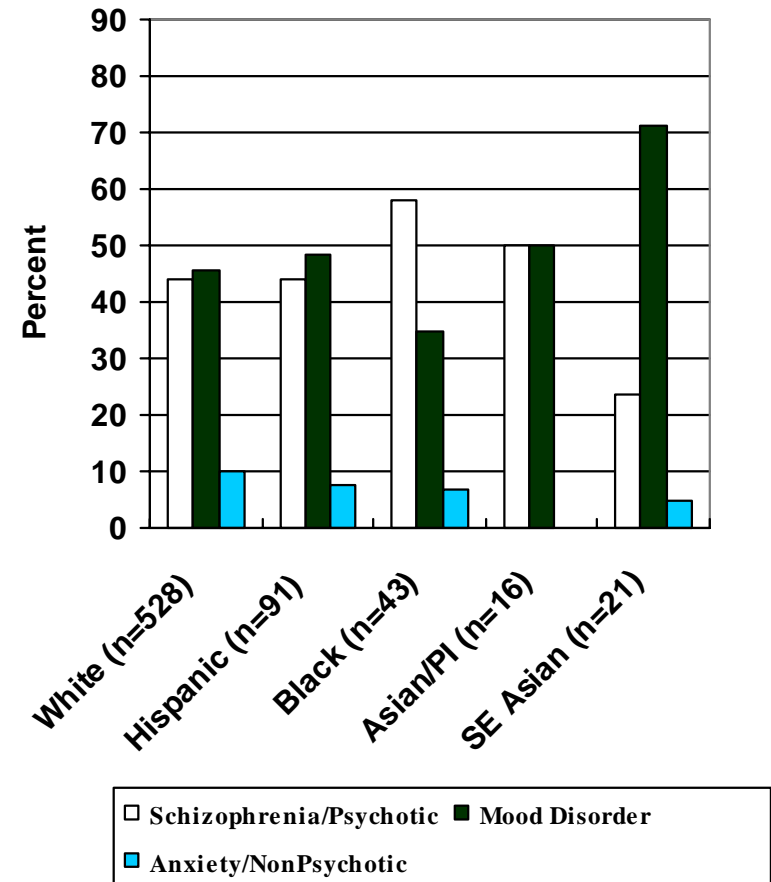
by Ethnicity

Ethnic Categories

- The slides in Part I summarize differences among certain ethnic categories on the Older Adult Face Sheet (White, Hispanic, Black, Other Asian/Pacific Islander, and South East Asian).

- With the exception of the two Asian groups, these are the ethnic categories with the largest numbers. Both Asian groups are quite small in number and, in addition, almost all SE Asians came from three pilot counties (Shasta, Santa Clara, and Sacramento).

- Although the Asian categories would normally be combined for analysis, there were interesting differences between them that made it worthwhile to look at them separately. Additionally, where possible, results were compared with findings from the Adult Performance Outcome System.

Ethnic Category Within County

| Pilot County	White	Hispanic	Black	Asian/PI	SE Asian
Los Angeles (n = 90)	76.7	11.1	12.2	0.0	0.0
Riverside (n = 273)	67.0	23.4	8.4	.7	.4
Sacramento (n = 108)	71.3	5.6	6.5	9.3	7.4
Santa Clara (n = 56)	66.1	14.3	5.4	3.6	10.7
Shasta (n = 37)	83.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	16.2
Sonoma (n = 130)	92.3	4.6	1.5	1.5	0.0
Tuolumne (n = 23)	100.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Overall (n = 720)	75.4	13.1	6.4	2.2	2.9

Diagnosis Within Ethnicity

- The SE Asian category had the highest percent of Mood Disorders. The Black category had the highest percent diagnosed with Schizophrenia or Other Psychoses.

- Both of these differences were also found in the larger adult performance outcome file.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend:
□ Schizophrenia/Psychotic ■ Mood Disorder
■ Anxiety/NonPsychotic

Gender Within Ethnicity

- SE Asians had a higher percent of males than females - a reversal of the other ethnic categories.

- Since this reversal was not found in the adult file, it may be due to small numbers, the older age group, or something unique about these three counties.

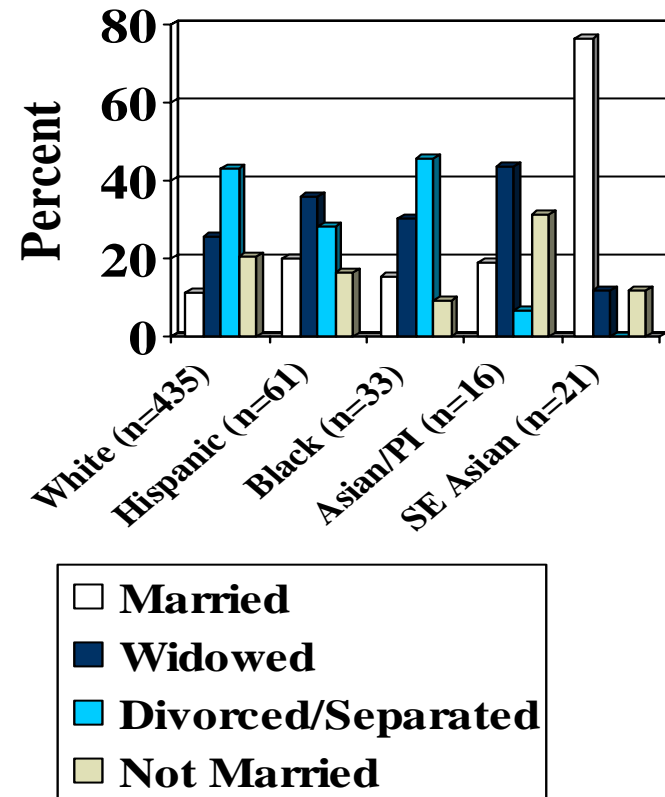- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.002.
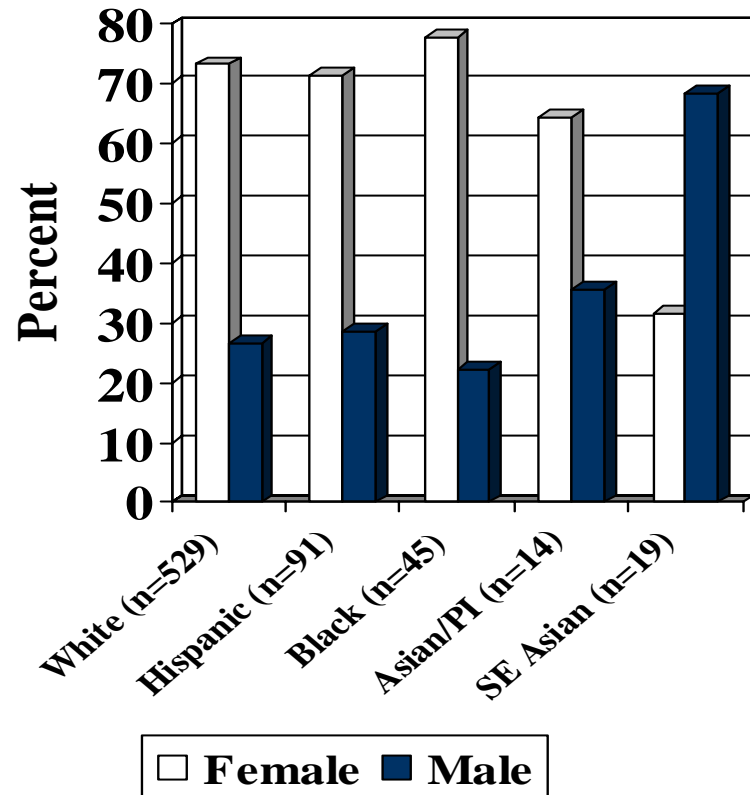
Age Within Ethnicity

- Results for age were relatively similar for all ethnic groups, although the mean and median age of SE Asians were somewhat lower (younger).

- When analyzed by age *category*, a much higher proportion of SE Asians were in the 60-69 group.

- The differences were not statistically significant.
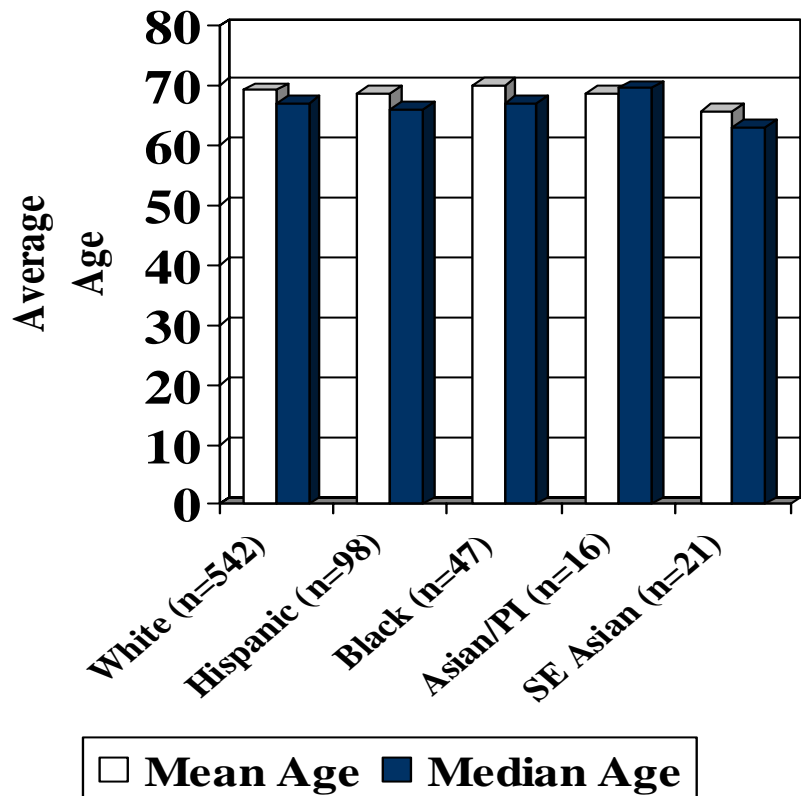
Marital Status Within Ethnicity

- Whites and Blacks had the highest percent of divorced or separated, and the two Asian groups had the lowest percent in these categories.

- SE Asians had the highest proportion married.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Legend:
- ☐ Married
- ■ Widowed
- ■ Divorced/Separated
- ☐ Not Married

Education Within Ethnicity

- SE Asians had the lowest average (mean and median) years of education, and Hispanics had the next lowest.

- Average results for Whites and Blacks were relatively similar.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Legend:
- ☐ Mean Years Education
- ■ Median Years Education
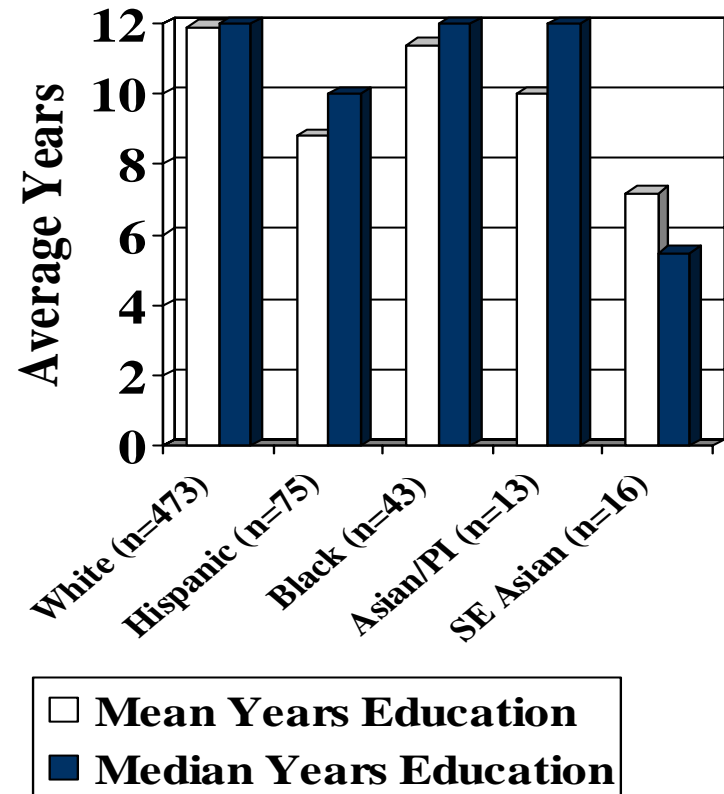
Living Situation By Ethnicity

Living Situation	White (n=534)	Hispanic (n=97)	Black (n=47)	Asian/PI (n=16)	SE Asian (n=21)
Independent Living - alone	32.6	35.1	31.9	6.3	0.0
Independent Liv– w/others	20.4	43.3	42.6	43.8	85.7
Supported Housing	3.0	3.1	2.1	6.3	4.8
Assisted Living	4.7	1.0	4.3	6.3	0.0
Residential Care	19.7	10.3	8.5	31.3	0.0
Res. Treatment Center	2.1	0.0	6.4	0.0	0.0
Skilled Nursing Facility	13.9	6.2	4.3	6.3	4.8
Other Residence	1.1	1.0	0.0	0.0	4.8
Homeless	.2	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Other	2.4	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- SE Asians have the lowest proportion in an independent living situation-alone, but the highest proportion in an independent living situation-with others. This was not true in the adult file.

- Whites have the lowest proportion in an independent living situation-with others and the highest proportion in a skilled nursing facility.
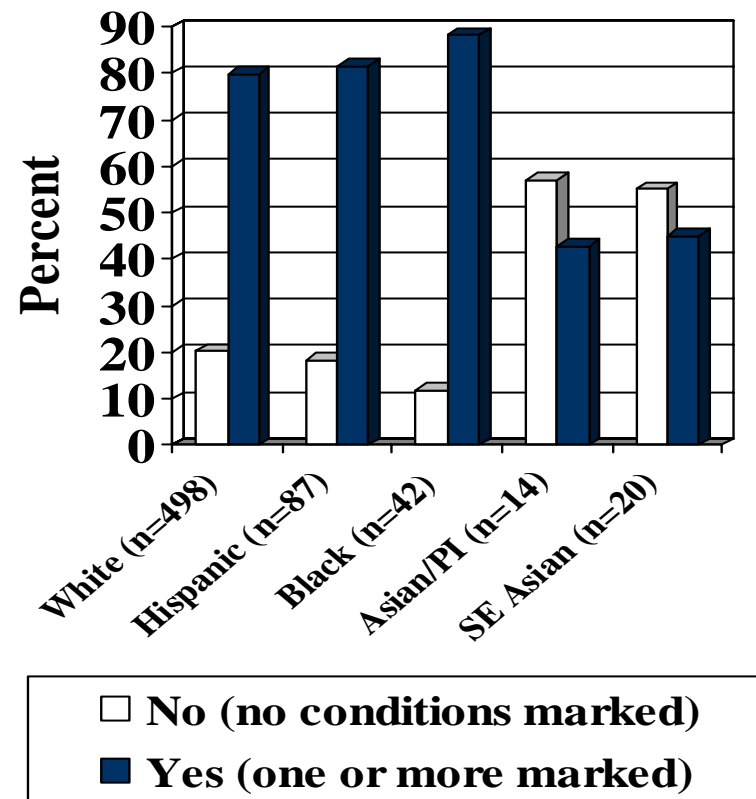
Financial Benefits - Receiving By Ethnicity

Financial Benefits Receiving	White (n=497)	Hispanic (n=89)	Black (n=44)	Oth/Asian (n=13)	SE Asian (n=20)
Social Security (SS) Only	21.9	18.9	19.6	13.3	4.8
SS and SSI	27.6	18.9	21.7	13.3	4.8
SS, SSI, & Private Pension	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SS, SSI, & Other	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SS & Private Pension	5.0	3.2	0.0	0.0	0.0
SS, Priv. Pension, & Other	.8	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SS & Other	3.9	3.2	8.7	0.0	0.0
SSI Only	32.0	46.3	43.5	66.7	76.2
SSI & Private Pension	1.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
SSI & Other	.6	0.0	0.0	0.0	9.5
Private Pension Only	2.3	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Other Sources Only	3.1	9.5	2.2	6.7	4.8
Private Pension & Other	0.0	0.0	2.2	0.0	0.0
Total Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

- SE Asians had the lowest proportion receiving Social Security only, and the highest proportion receiving SSI only. The pattern for Other Asian/Pacific Islander was quite similar.

"AXIS III First Condition" Within Ethnicity

- Because of the high number of possible categories, this variable was recoded for analysis (yes = one or more medical conditions marked, and no = no conditions marked).

- Blacks had the highest percent "yes", and the Asian groups had the highest percent "no".

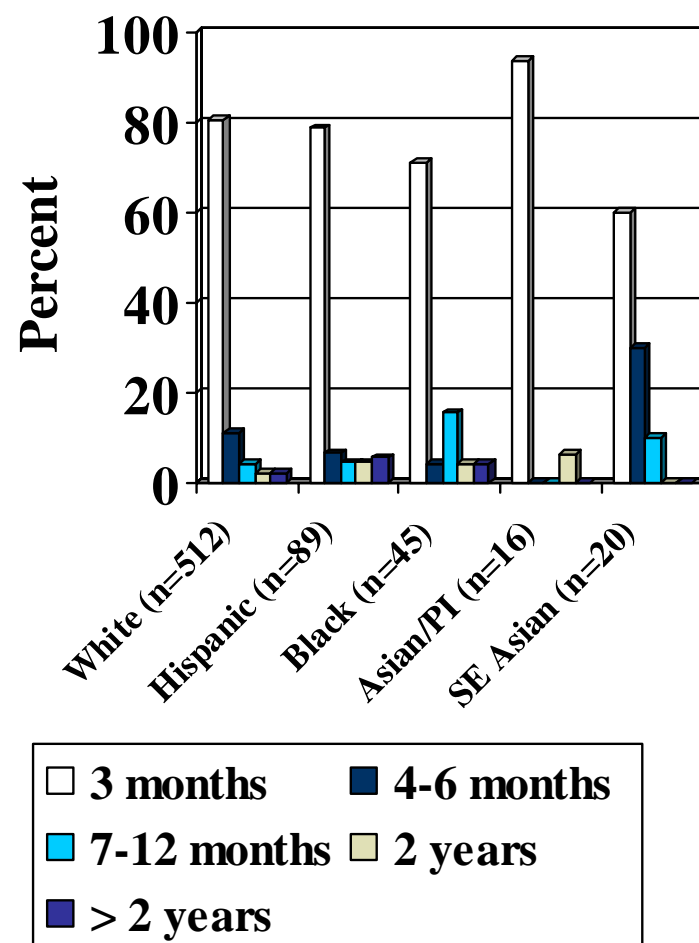- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Percent

White (n=498) Hispanic (n=87) Black (n=42) Asian/PI (n=14) SE Asian (n=20)

☐ No (no conditions marked)
■ Yes (one or more marked)

"Have Primary Care Physician" Within Ethnicity

- Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent yes (had a primary care physician), and Whites had the next highest percent yes.

- SE Asians had the lowest percent yes.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.01.
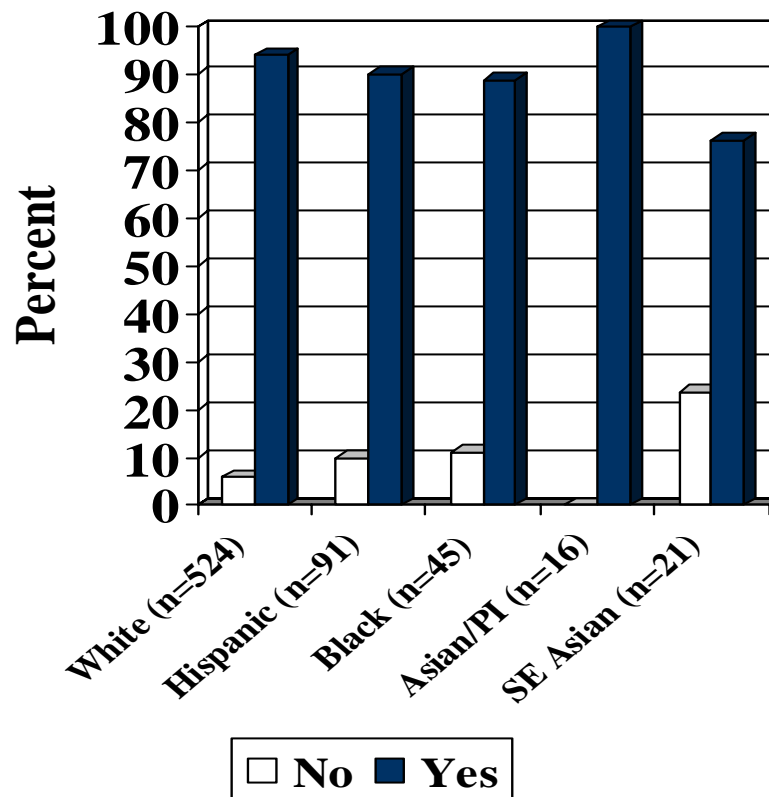
"When Last Saw A Medical Care Professional" Within Ethnicity

- Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent who saw a medical care professional in the last 3 months.

- SE Asians had the lowest percent in this category and the highest percent in the category > 2 years ago.

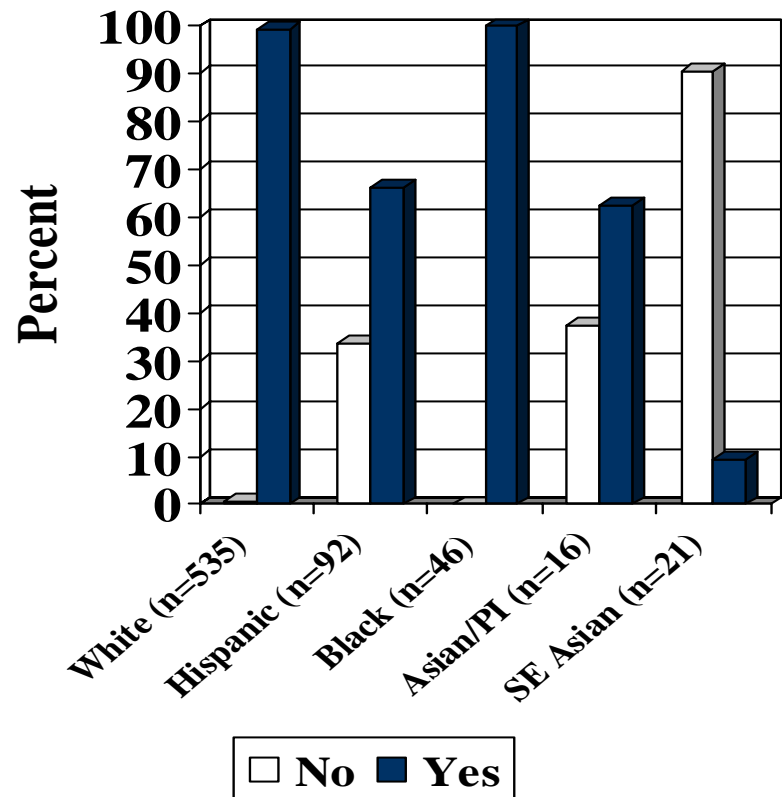- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.005.

Chart legend:
- ☐ 3 months
- ■ 4-6 months
- ■ 7-12 months
- ☐ 2 years
- ■ > 2 years

X-axis: White (n=512), Hispanic (n=89), Black (n=45), Asian/PI (n=16), SE Asian (n=20)
Y-axis: Percent (0 to 100)

14

Client Status Within Ethnicity

- Blacks had the highest percent in the "new" category and the lowest percent in "continuing". SE Asians had the highest percent in "continuing".

- Asian/Pacific Islanders had the highest percent under "discharge" although discharge numbers were generally low for all groups.

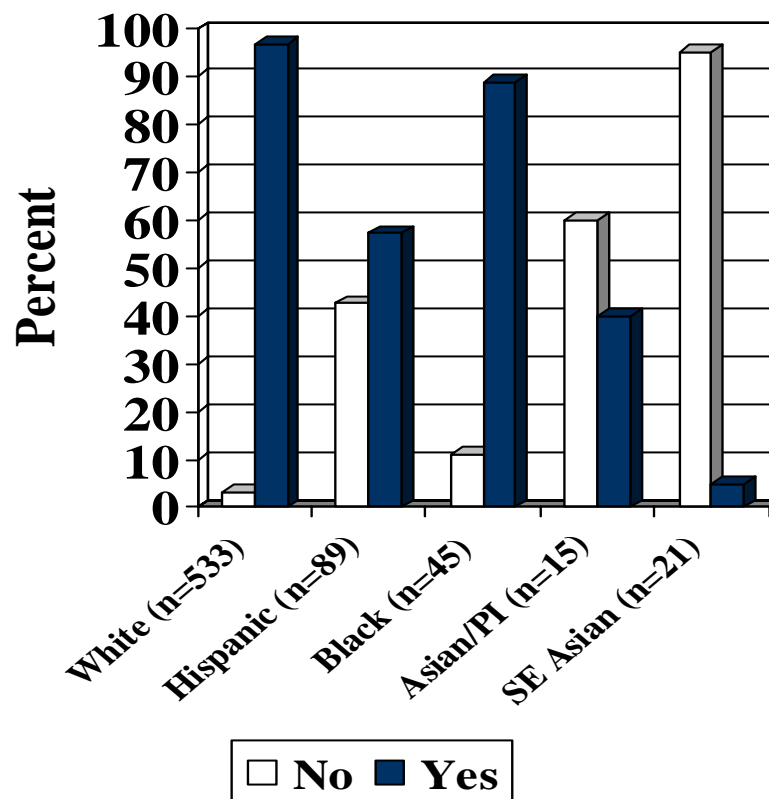- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
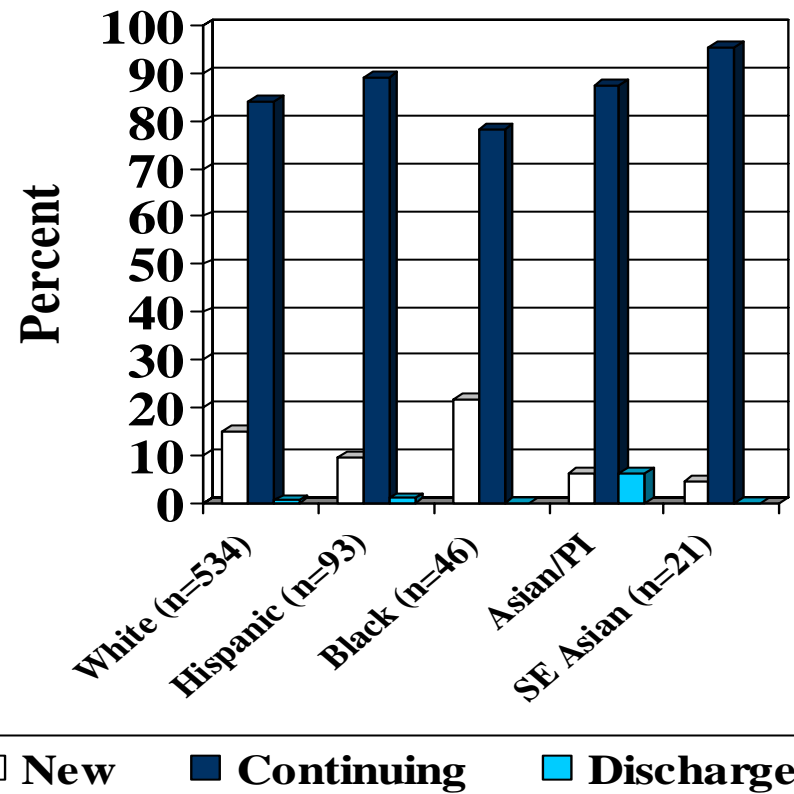
"Understands Spoken English" Within Ethnicity

- SE Asians had by far the lowest percent "yes" (understands spoken English); followed by Other Asian/Pacific Islander and Hispanics.

- Responses were similar in the adult performance outcome file.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Prepared by the California Department of Mental Health Research and Performance Outcome Development Unit

16

"Understands Written English" Within Ethnicity

- Again, SE Asians had by far the lowest percent "yes" (understands written English), followed by Other Asian/Pacific Islanders and Hispanics.

- Responses were similar in the Adult Performance Outcome System file.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Chart: Percent by ethnicity, with No and Yes responses for White (n=533), Hispanic (n=89), Black (n=45), Asian/PI (n=15), SE Asian (n=21).

Legend: ☐ No ■ Yes

"Screened Out by MMSE" Within Ethnicity

- SE Asians had the lowest percent screened out by the MMSE, followed by Blacks.

- Other Asians/Pacific Islanders had the lowest percent screened out by the MMSE.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.007.
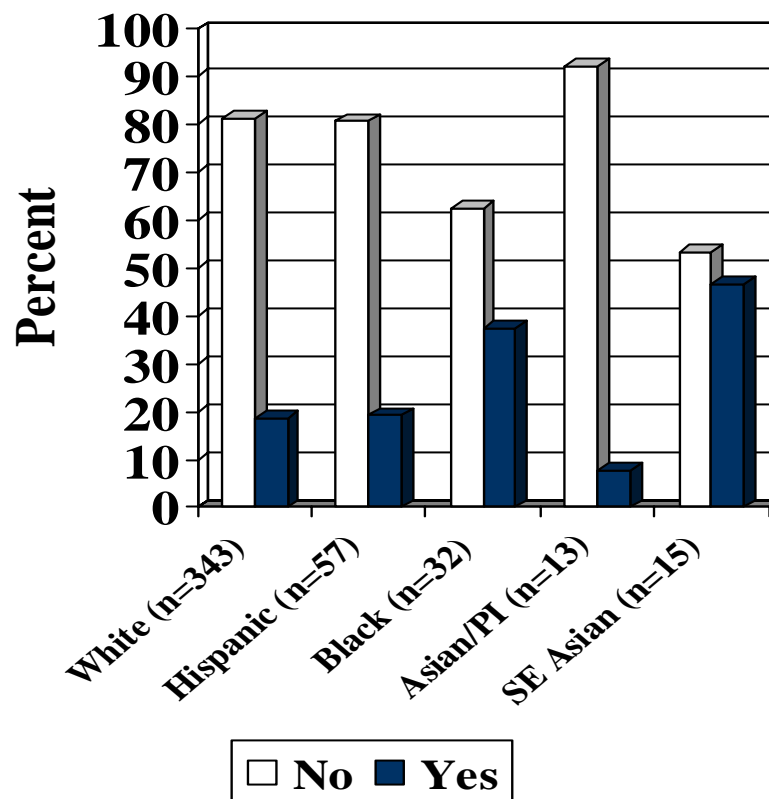
"Client Unwilling to Participate" By Ethnicity

- Unfortunately, this question is a double negative and difficult to understand. "Yes" means unwilling and "No" means willing.

- Whites had the biggest percent yes (unwilling to participate); SE Asians had the lowest percent unwilling to participate.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.003.
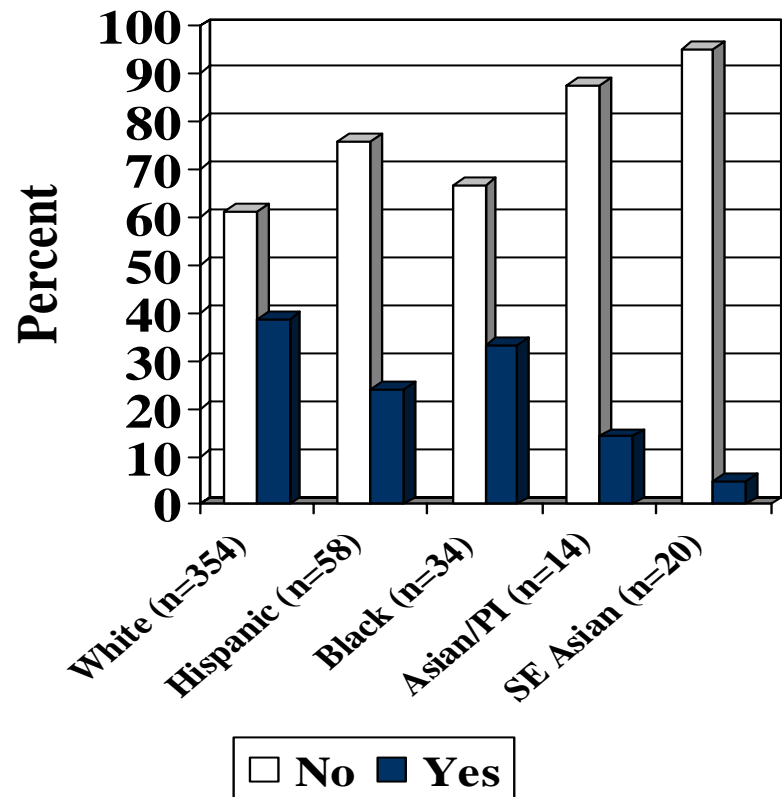
"Client Unable to Participate Due to Language" Within Ethnicity

- This question is also a double negative (Yes = client had insurmountable language problems).

- SE Asians had the highest percent yes (unable to participate due to language), followed by Other Asian/PI and then Hispanic.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.
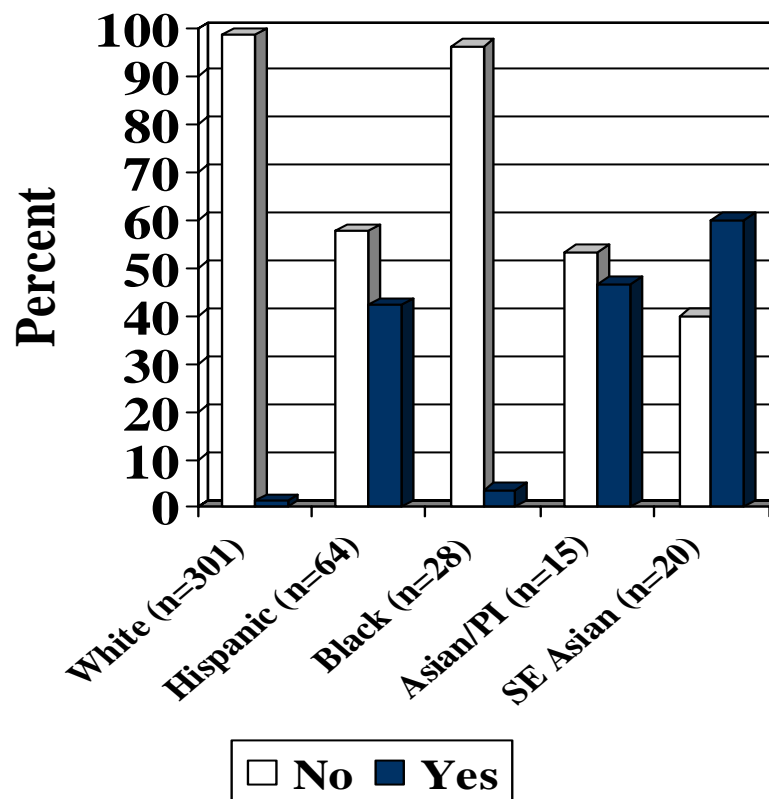
"Client Unable to Participate Due to Sensory Problems" Within Ethnicity

- This question is also a double negative (Yes means a client had insurmountable sensory problems).

- Blacks had the highest percent unable to participate due to sensory problems.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
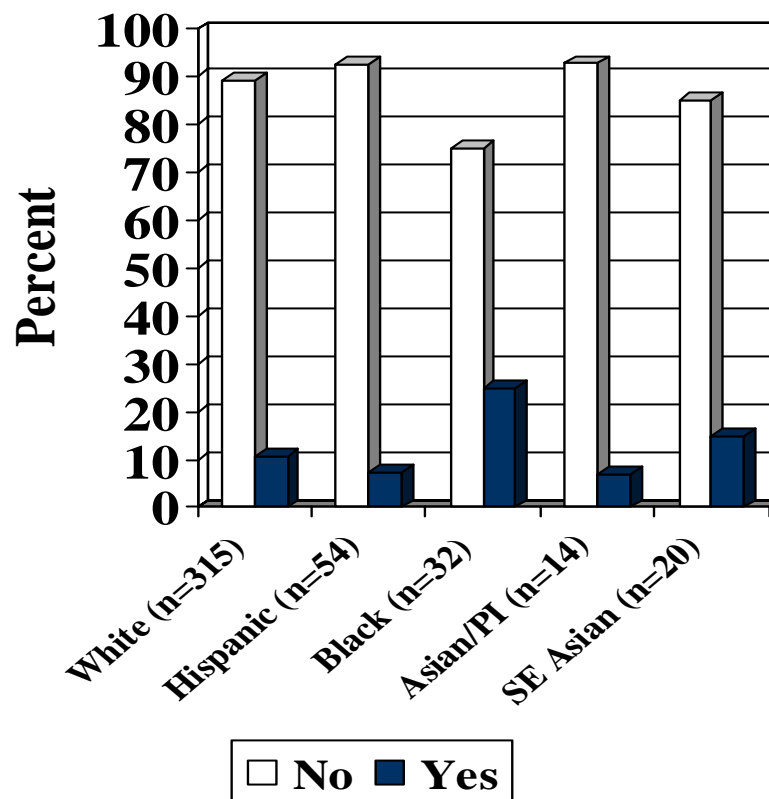
Part II

Demographic Results

by Diagnosis

Diagnostic Categories

- The slides in Part II summarize differences among the three major diagnostic categories (schizophrenia/psychoses, mood disorders, and anxiety/non-psychotic diagnoses).

- The proportion of clients within the diagnostic categories varied considerably by county.

Diagnostic Category Within County

Pilot County	Schizo/Psych	Mood Disorders	Anxiety/non-Psy
Los Angeles (n = 97)	20.6	55.7	23.7
Riverside (n = 275)	50.9	46.2	2.9
Sacramento (n = 118)	46.6	47.5	5.9
Santa Clara (n = 56)	33.9	62.5	3.6
Shasta (n = 38)	44.7	52.6	2.6
Sonoma (n = 134)	58.2	28.4	13.4
Tuolumne (n = 22)	9.1	63.6	27.3
Overall (n = 743)	44.7	46.6	8.7

- As a percent of their county file, Sonoma County had the highest percentage of schizophrenic/psychotic diagnoses and Tuolumne had the lowest

- Tuolumne and Santa Clara had the highest percent of mood disorders

- Tuolumne and Los Angeles and Sonoma were the only pilot counties with more than a small percent of their clients diagnosed as Anxiety/non-psychotic disorder .

Ethnicity Within Diagnosis

- Whites make up the vast majority of all diagnostic categories and thus are the largest percent of each diagnostic category.

- The percent of Whites is greatest in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend:
□ White ■ Hispanic ■ Black
□ Asian/PI ■ SE Asian
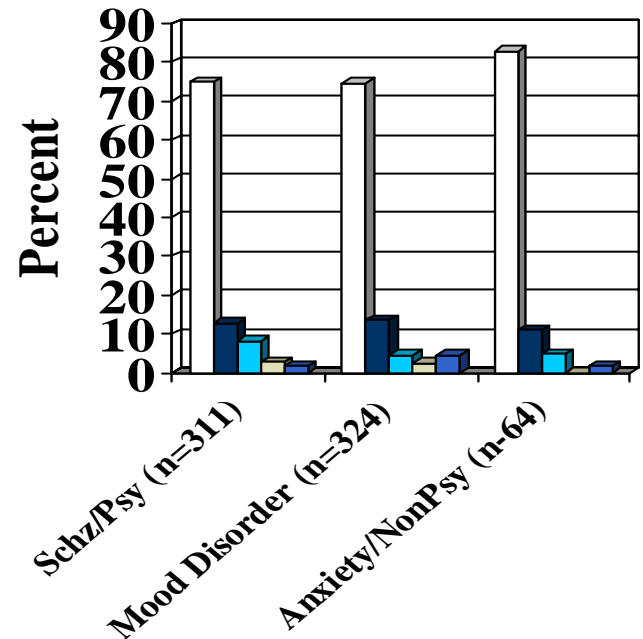
Gender Within Diagnosis

■ There was little difference in the gender proportions among diagnoses.

■ The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
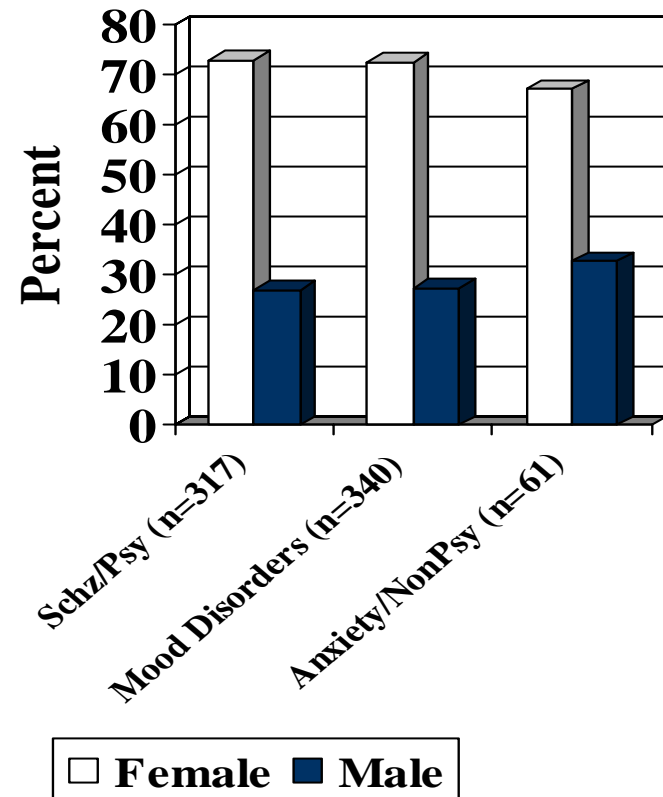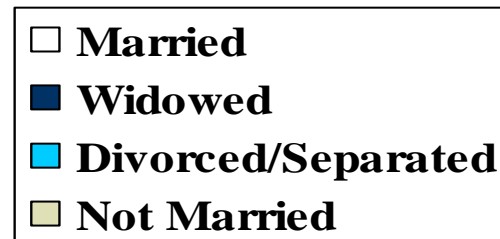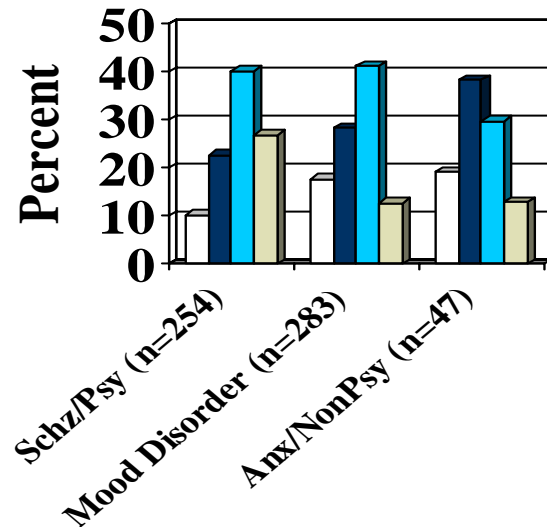
Age Within Diagnosis

- The mean and median age of clients with Anxiety/Non-Psychotic disorders was higher (older).

- When analyzed by age category, a much smaller proportion of the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category was in the 60 - 69 age group.

- The differences by age category were statistically significant at p<.000.
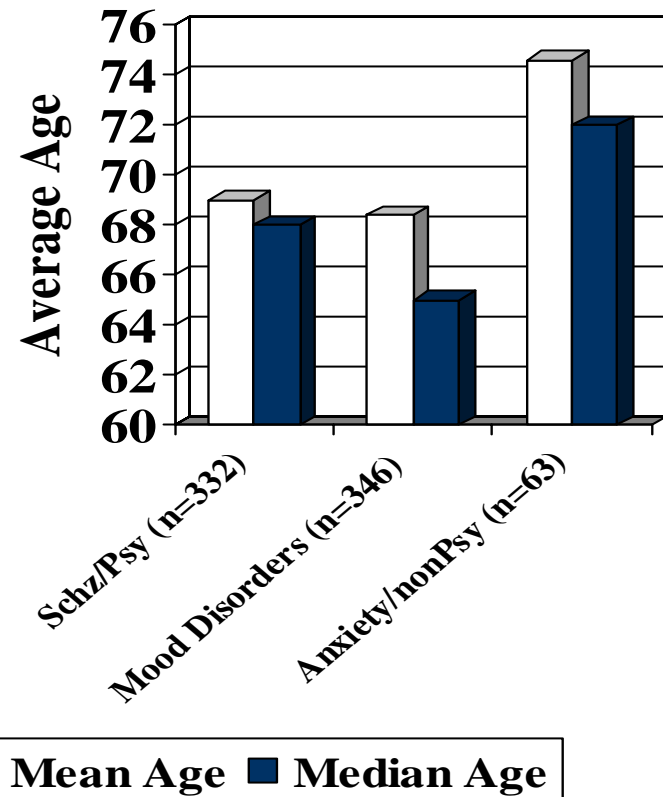
Marital Status Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Schizophrenic/Psychotic category have the lowest percent married and the highest percent in the not married category.

- Clients in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category have the lowest percent divorced and highest percent widowed.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Legend:
- ☐ Married
- ■ Widowed
- ■ Divorced/Separated
- ☐ Not Married

Education Within Diagnosis

- The mean (but not median) years of education for clients with Schizophrenia/ Psychotic disorders was somewhat lower than for other groups.

- When analyzed by education category, a smaller proportion of this category seemed to continue on past high school.

- The differences by age category were statistically significant at p<.000.

Mean Years Education
Median Years Education

Schz/Psy (n=266)
Mood Disorders (n=318)
Anxiety/nonPsy (n=52)
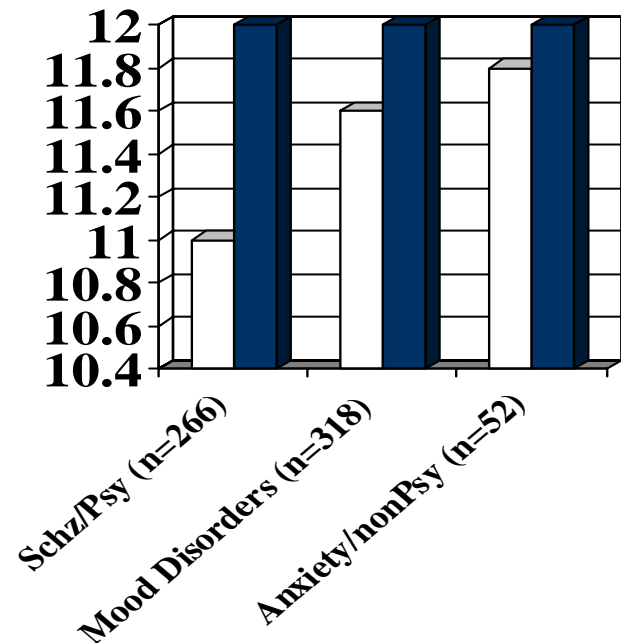
Living Situation By Diagnosis

Living Situation	Schizo/Psych (n=322)	Mood Disorders (n=345)	Anx/non-Psy (n=64)
Independent Living – alone	23.3	38.6	31.3
Independent Liv – w/others	17.4	35.1	37.5
Supported Housing	3.1	3.8	1.6
Assisted Living	4.7	3.8	3.1
Residential Care	28.3	11.3	0.0
Res. Treatment Center	2.5	1.4	1.6
Skilled Nursing Facility	16.8	4.3	20.3
Other Residence	1.6	.6	1.6
Homeless	0.0	.3	0.0
Other	2.5	.9	3.1
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Clients with a Schizophrenic/Psychotic diagnosis have the lowest proportion living independently – either alone or with others and are most likely to be in a residential care situation.

- Those with an Anxiety/Non-Psychotic diagnosis have the lowest proportion in residential care.

Diagnosis by Financial Benefits - Receiving Within Diagnosis

Financial Benefits Receiving	Schizo/Psych (n=319)	Mood Disorders (n=332)	Anxiety/non-Psy (n=58)
Social Security (SS) Only	17.2	22.3	25.9
SS and SSI	28.5	24.7	10.3
SS, SSI, & Private Pension	.3	.9	1.7
SS, SSI, & Other	.9	.6	0.0
SS & Private Pension	2.8	3.6	10.3
SS, Priv. Pension, & Other	.3	.9	0.0
SS & Other	2.5	3.3	12.1
SSI Only	42.3	33.1	34.5
SSI & Private Pension	.6	1.2	0.0
SSI & Other	.3	.9	0.0
Private Pension Only	1.9	2.7	0.0
Other Sources Only	2.2	5.4	5.2
Private Pension & Other	0.0	.3	0.0
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0

- Clients with an Anxiety/Non-Psychotic diagnosis have the highest proportion receiving Social Security only.

- Clients with a Schizophrenic/Psychotic diagnosis have the highest proportion receiving SSI only.
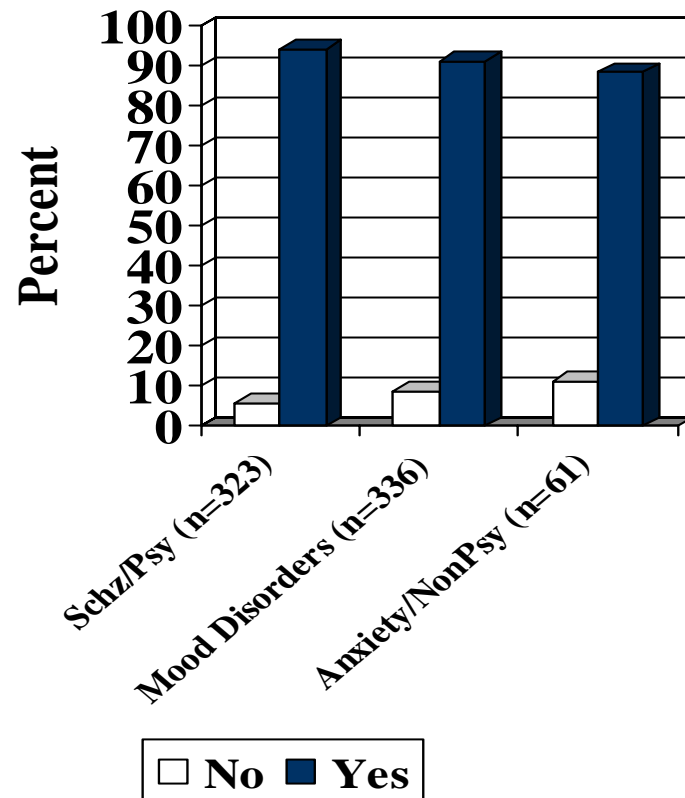
"AXIS III First Condition" Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Schizophrenic/ Psychotic category have the lowest percent yes (one or more medical conditions).

- Clients in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category have the highest percent no (one or more medical conditions).

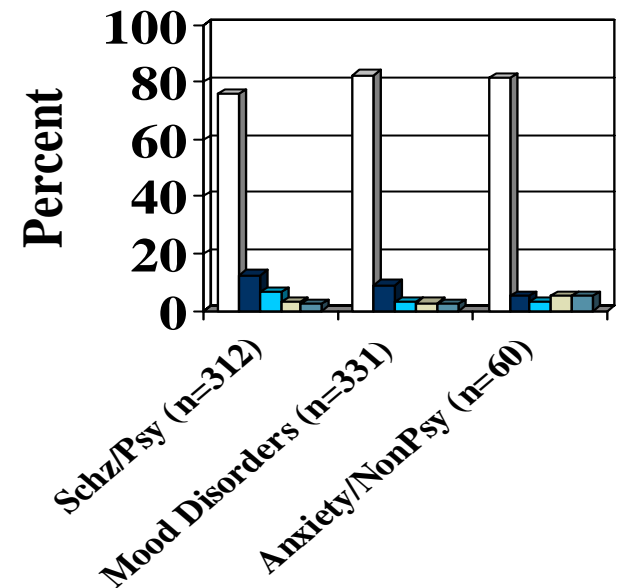- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

☐ No (No conditions marked)
■ Yes (One or more marked)
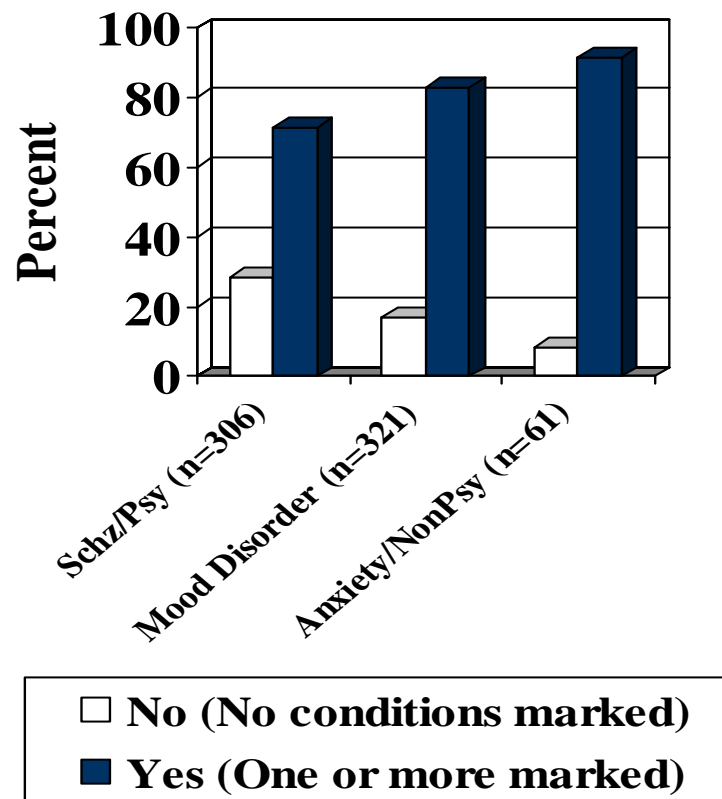
"Have Primary Care Physician" Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Schizophrenic/ Psychotic category have the highest percent answering yes to "have a primary care physician".

- Clients in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category have the lowest percent answering yes to "have a primary care physician".

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

# "When Last Saw Medical Care Professional" Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Schizophrenic/ Psychotic category have the lowest proportion who saw a medical care professional in the last 3 months.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend:
- ☐ Last 3 mos
- ■ Last 4-6 mos
- ■ Last 7 - 12 mos
- ☐ Last 2 years
- ■ >2 years

Chart categories:
- Schz/Psy (n=312)
- Mood Disorders (n=331)
- Anxiety/NonPsy (n=60)

Client Status Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category have the highest percent in the "new" category.

- Clients in the Schizophrenia/Psychotic category have the highest percent in the "continuing" category.

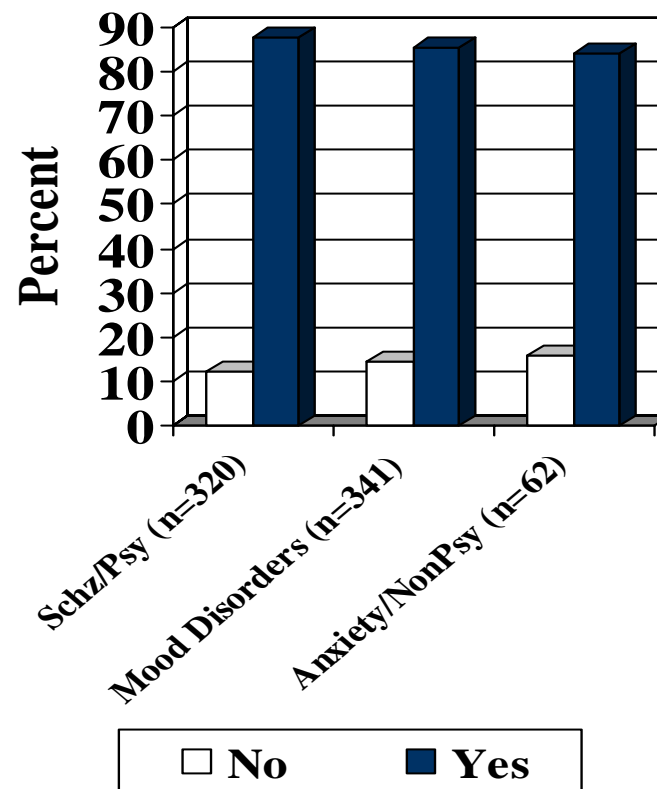- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.

Legend: ☐ New ■ Continuing ☐ Discharge ■
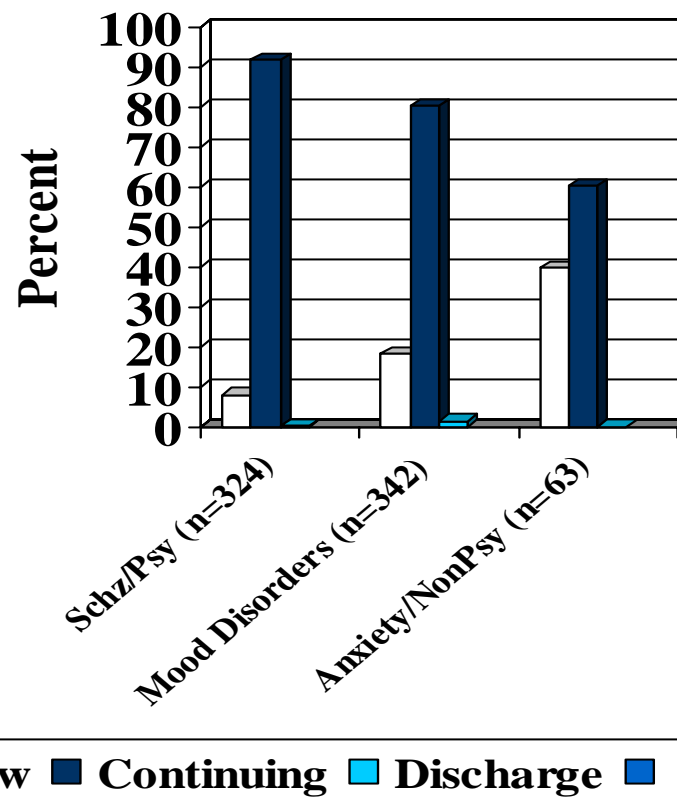
"Understands Spoken English" Within Diagnosis

- Clients in the Mood Disorders category have the lowest percent "Yes" (understand spoken English).

- Clients in the Anxiety/Non-Psychotic category have the highest percent "Yes".

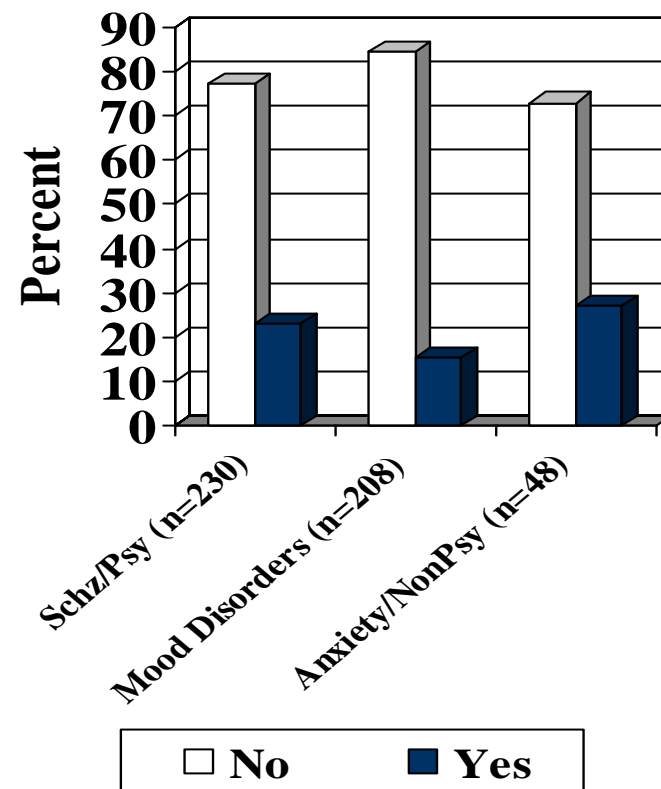- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.002.
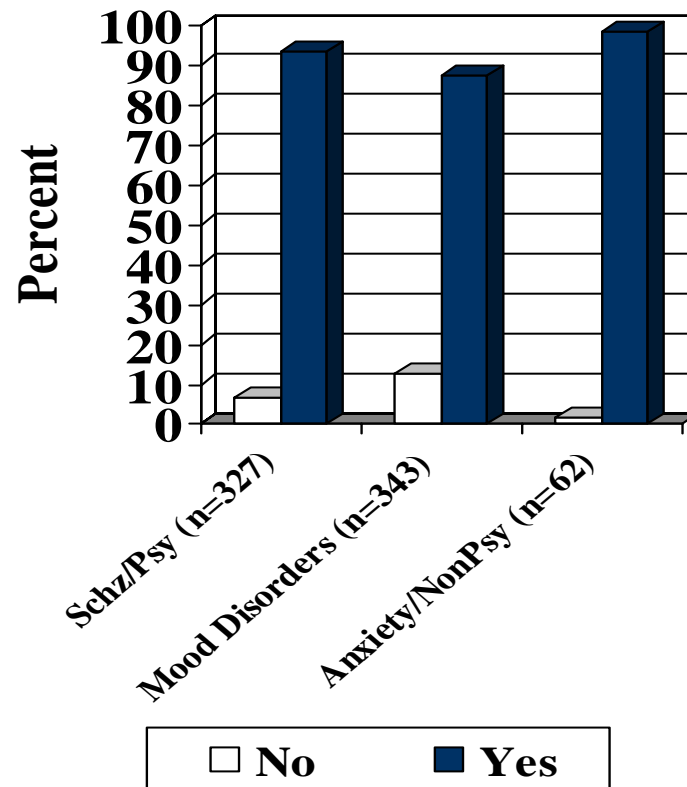
"Understands Written English" Within Diagnosis

- There was little difference by diagnosis for this category.

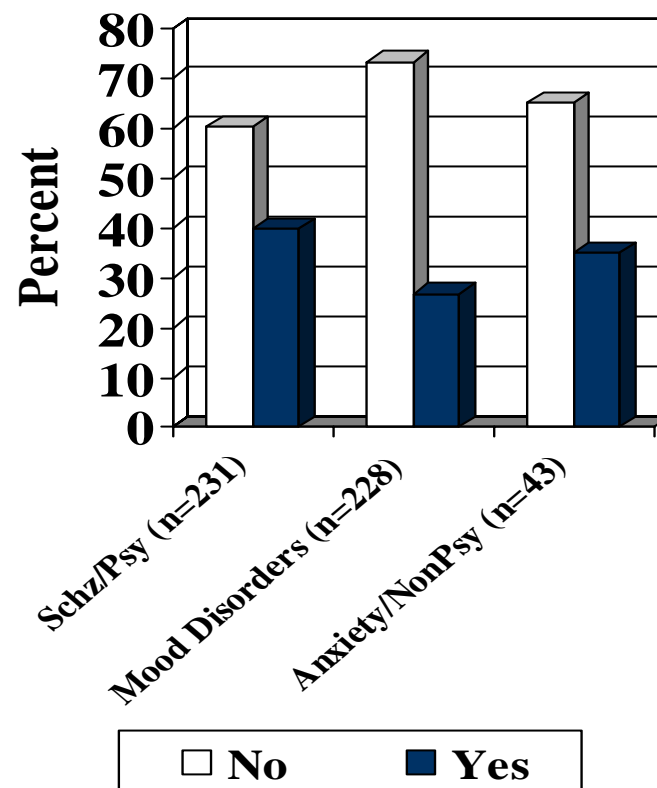- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

"Screened Out by MMSE" Within Diagnosis

- Clients diagnosed with a Mood Disorder had the smallest percent screened out by the MMSE.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.


Chart showing Percent on the vertical axis (0–90) for three diagnosis groups: Schz/Psy (n=230), Mood Disorders (n=208), and Anxiety/NonPsy (n=48), with bars for No and Yes.

□ No   ■ Yes

"Client Unwilling to Participate" Within Diagnosis

- This question is a double negative ("Yes" means unwilling to participate and "No" means willing).

- Clients diagnosed with a Mood Disorder had the smallest percent "Yes" (and thus the highest percent willing to participate). Those with a Schizophrenia/Psychotic diagnosis had the highest percent unwilling.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.01.

Percent

Schz/Psy (n=231)
Mood Disorders (n=228)
Anxiety/NonPsy (n=43)

☐ No   ■ Yes

Diagnosis by "Client Unable to Participate Due to Language"

- Again, this question is a double negative ("Yes" means unable to participate due to language).

- Clients diagnosed with a Mood Disorder had the highest percent yes (unable due to language) and those with Anxiety/Non-Psychotic diagnoses had the lowest percent unable due to language.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
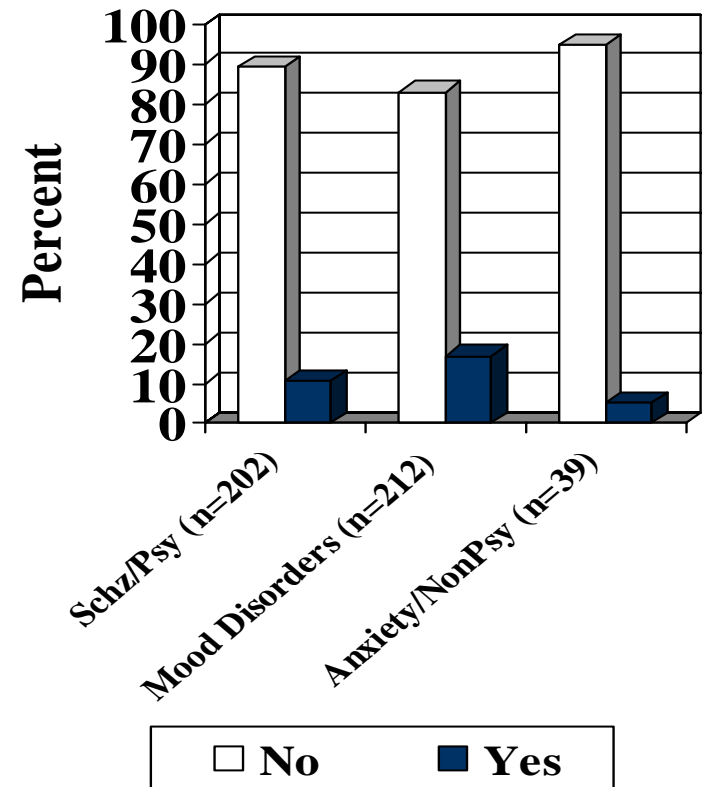
"Client Unable to Participate Due to Sensory Problems" Within Diagnosis

- This question is also a double negative. "Yes" means a client had insurmountable sensory problems.

- Clients diagnosed with a Mood Disorder had the lowest percent "Yes" (unable due to sensory problems), and those with a Schizophrenia/Psychotic diagnoses had the highest percent "Yes".

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
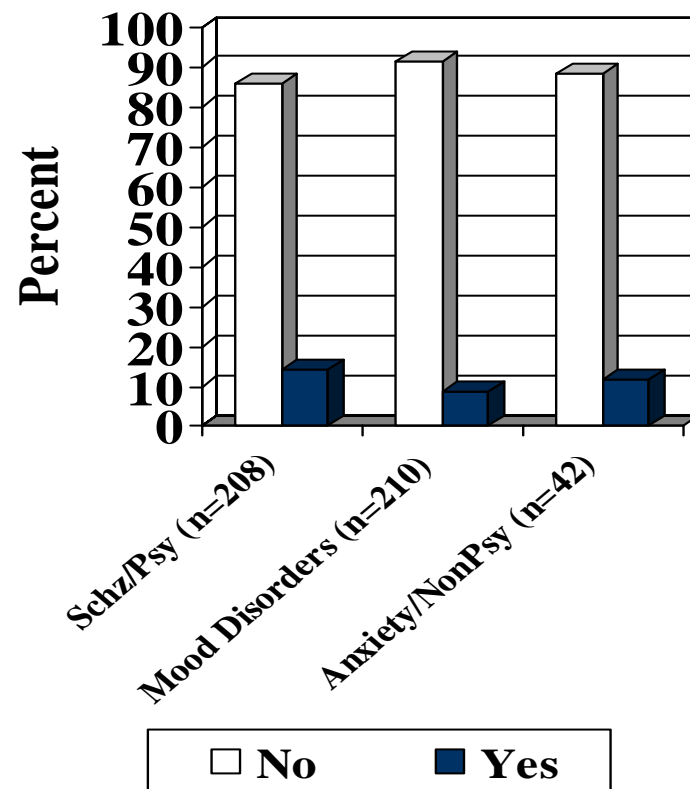
Part III

Demographic Results

by Gender

Gender

- The slides in Part III summarize differences between females and males on certain variables on the Older Adult Pilot face sheet.

- The proportion of clients within each gender was quite similar by county, with the exception of Tuolumne which had a higher percentage of males than did the other counties.

Gender Within County

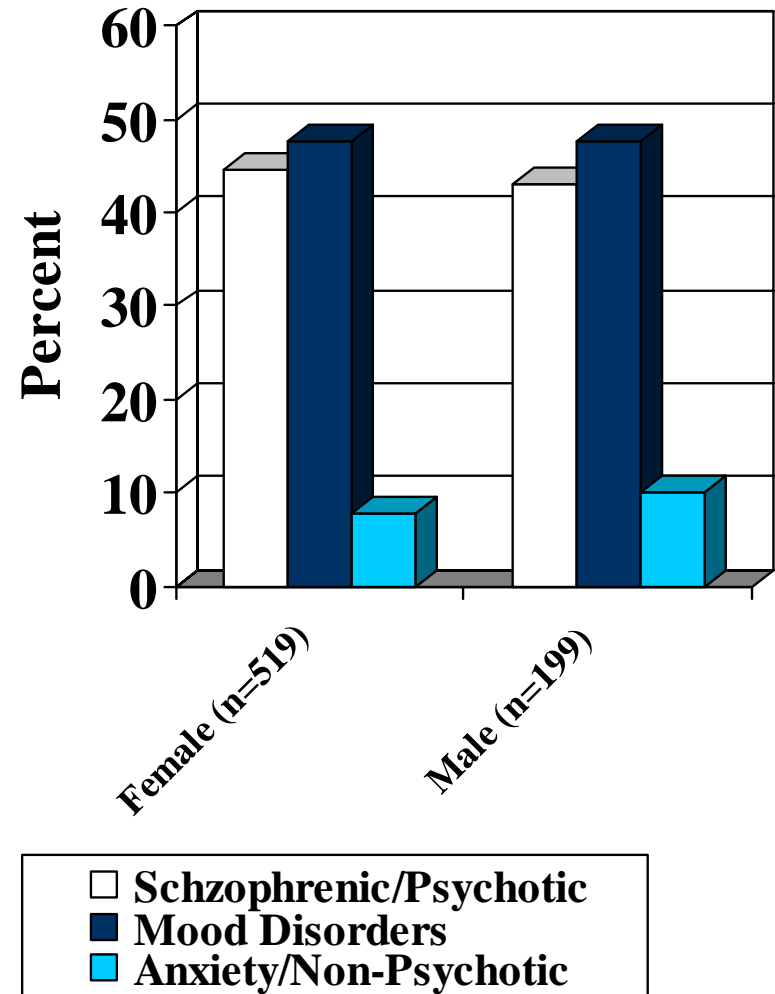| Pilot County	Female	Male
Los Angeles (n=98)	72.4	27.6
Riverside (n = 275)	71.3	28.7
Sacramento (n = 115)	68.7	31.3
Santa Clara (n = 56)	79.7	20.3
Shasta (n = 38)	71.1	28.9
Sonoma (n = 127)	78.0	22.0
Tuolumne (n = 24)	62.5	37.5
Overall (n = 739)	72.5	27.5

Ethnicity Within Gender

■ There was a higher percent of females than males in the White and Black categories, there was little gender difference in the Hispanic category, and there was a higher percent of males in both Asian categories.

■ The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.002.

Legend:
□ White   ■ Hispanic   ■ Black
□ Asian/PI   ■ SE Asian
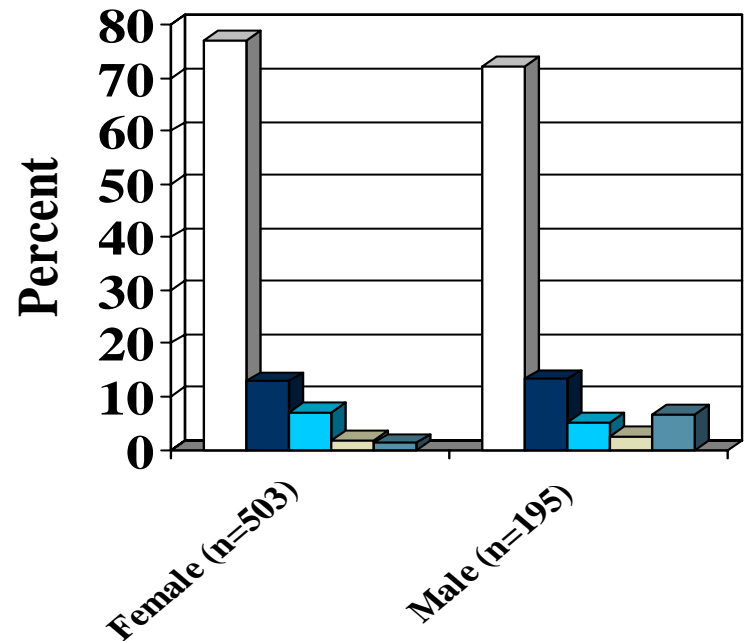
Diagnosis Within Gender

- There was little difference in gender proportions for diagnostic category.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend:
- Schzophrenic/Psychotic
- Mood Disorders
- Anxiety/Non-Psychotic

(Categories shown for Female (n=519) and Male (n=199), Percent axis 0–60)

Age Within Gender

- The mean and median age for females was slightly higher than for males.

- When analyzed by age category, there were more males in the 60 - 69 age group and fewer in the 70 - 79 and 80 - 89 groups.

- The differences by age category were statistically significant at p<.008.
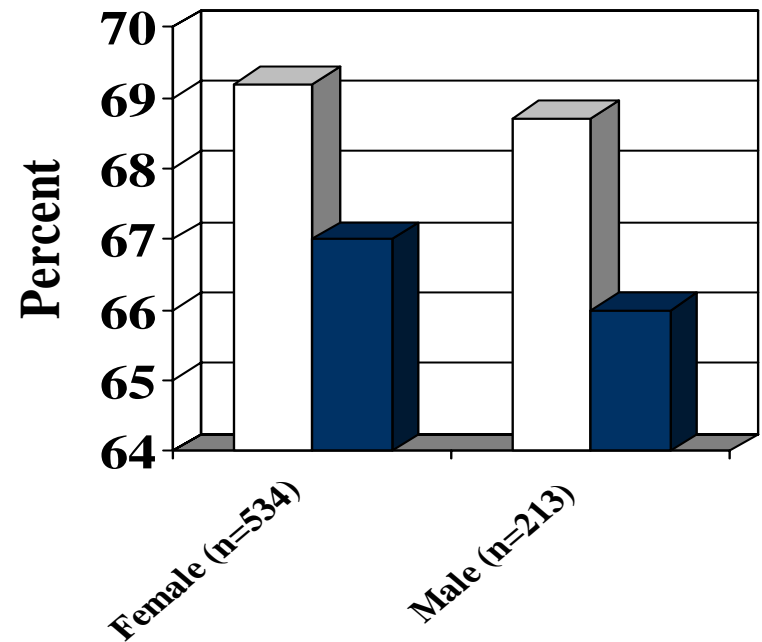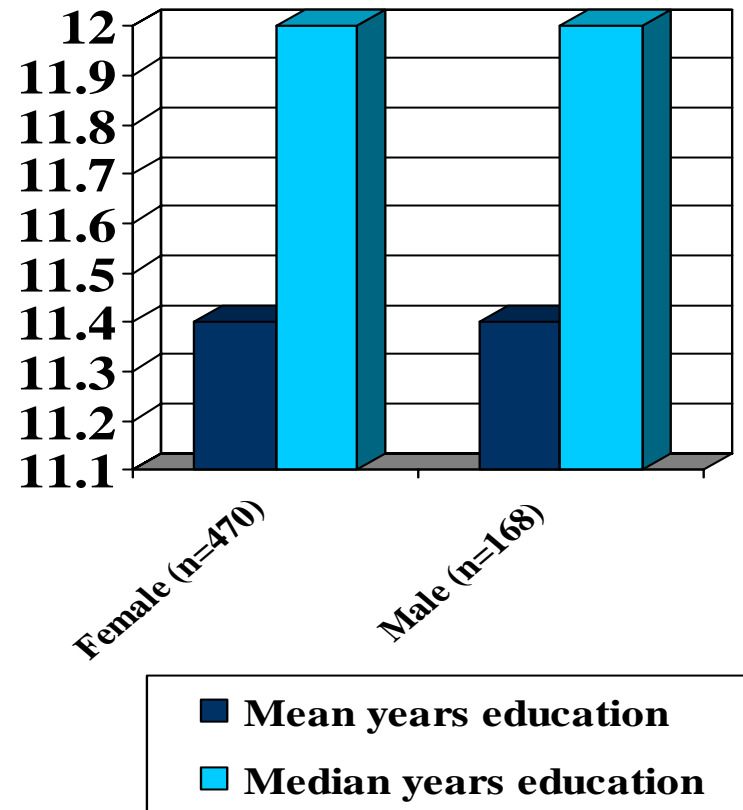
Marital Status Within Gender

■ Males have the highest percent "married", the highest percent "not married", and the smallest percent "widowed" or "divorced/ separated".

■ The definition of "not married" should be clarified to "currently not married" or "never married".

■ The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.000.
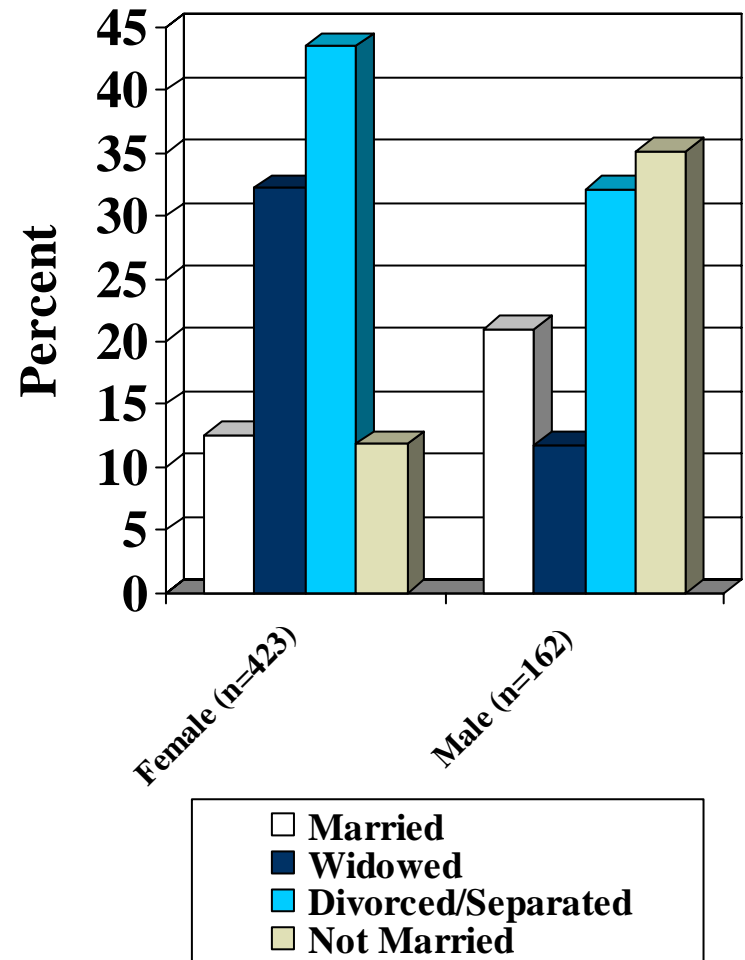
Education Within Gender

- There was no difference in mean or median years of education by gender.

- When compared by education category, a greater percent of females than males completed 2 years of college, but a smaller percent completed 4 years of college or an advanced degree.

- The differences in education category were statistically significant at p<.018.

Legend:
- ■ Mean years education
- ■ Median years education

Chart x-axis labels: Female (n=470), Male (n=168)
Chart y-axis: 11.1, 11.2, 11.3, 11.4, 11.5, 11.6, 11.7, 11.8, 11.9, 12

Living Situation Within Gender

Living Situation	Female (n=529)	Male (n=207)
Independent Living – alone	32.5	30.0
Independent Living – w/others	27.8	27.1
Supported Housing	3.0	4.3
Assisted Living	4.5	2.4
Residential Care	18.3	17.9
Res. Treatment Center	1.3	3.4
Skilled Nursing Facility	10.2	10.1
Other Residence	1.1	1.0
Homeless	0.0	.5
Other	1.1	3.4
Total	100.0	100.0

There was little gender difference in living situation.

Financial Benefits - Receiving Within Gender

Financial Benefits Receiving	Female (n=507)	Male (n=205)
Social Security (SS) Only	22.7	17.6
SS and SSI	24.7	26.3
SS, SSI, & Private Pension	.8	.5
SS, SSI, & Other	.4	1.5
SS & Private Pension	3.6	6.3
SS, Priv. Pension, & Other	.4	1.0
SS & Other	2.6	6.8
SSI Only	36.5	34.6
SSI & Private Pension	1.2	0.0
SSI & Other	.4	1.5
Private Pension Only	2.0	2.4
Other Sources Only	4.7	1.5
Total	100.0	100.0

- A higher proportion of females than males are receiving "Social Security only" or receive benefits from "Other Sources only".

- Males have a higher proportion receiving Social Security along with a private pension or "Other".

"AXIS III First Condition" Within Gender

- Because of the unwieldy number of possible categories, this variable was recoded (yes = one or more conditions marked, no = no conditions marked).

- Females have the highest percent coded as "Yes".

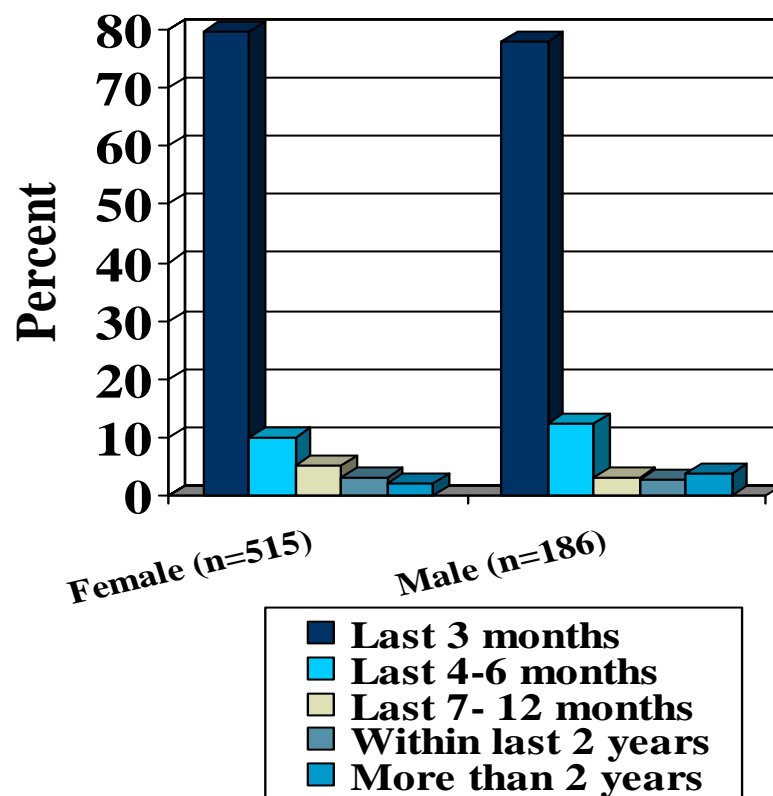- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.029.
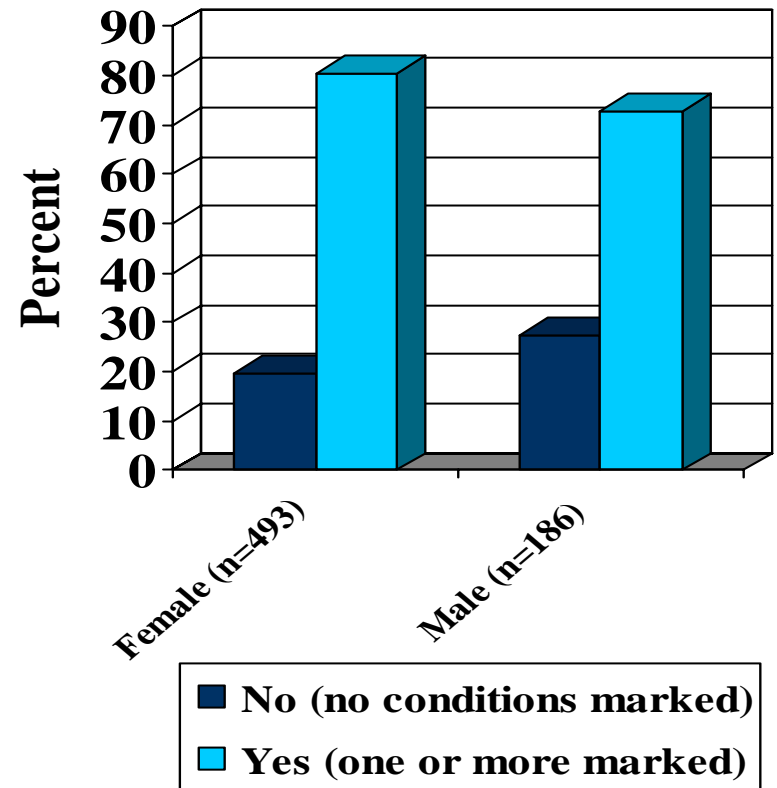
"Have Primary Care Physician" Within Gender

- Females have a higher percent "yes" (have a primary care physician).

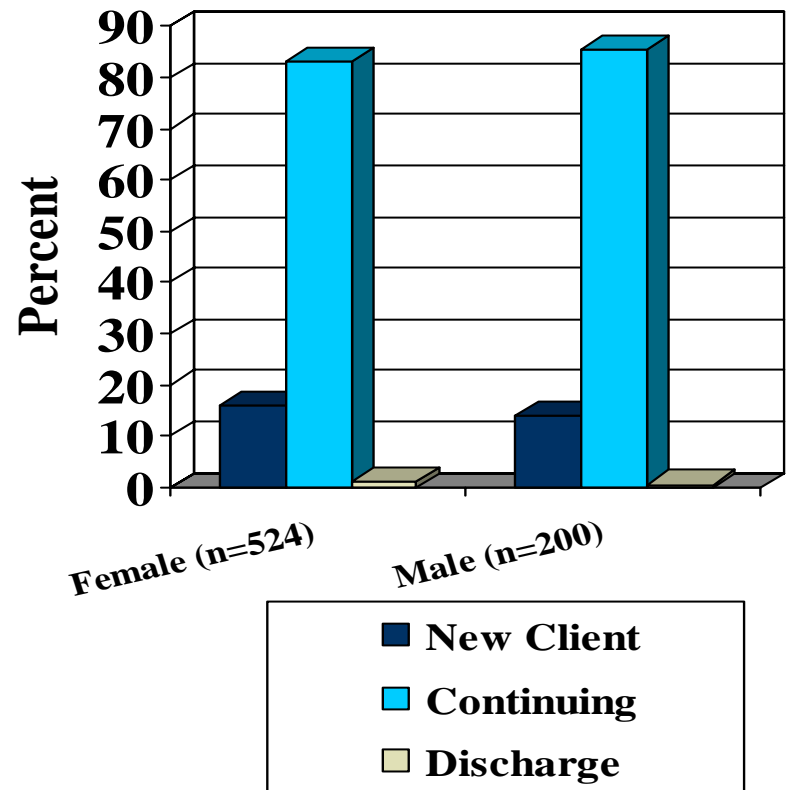- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.015.
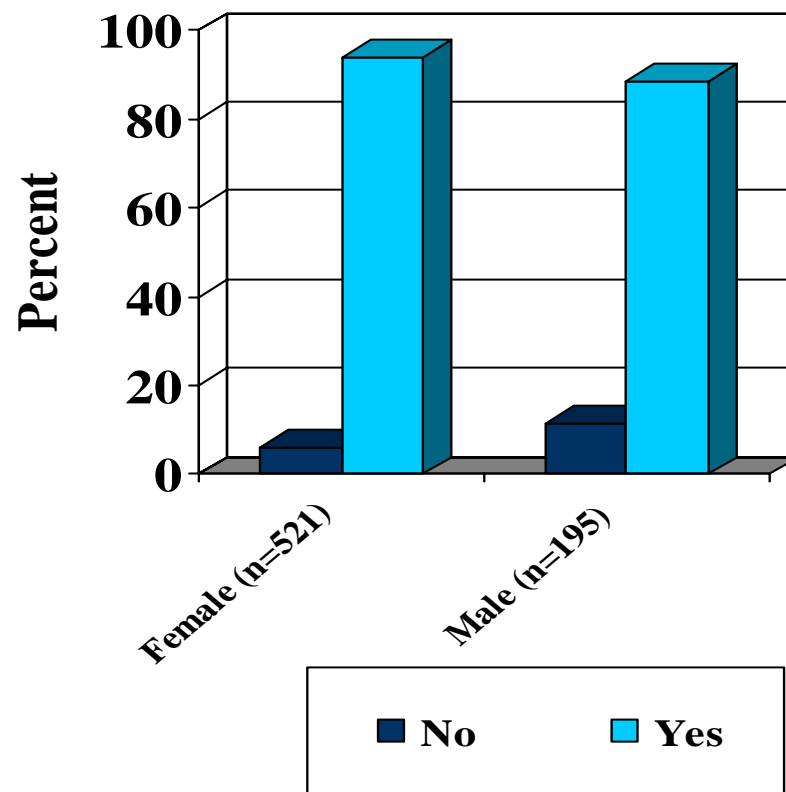
"When Last Saw a Medical Care Professional" Within Gender

- There were very slight gender differences on this variable.

- Almost 80% of both females and males have seen a medical care professional within the last 3 months.

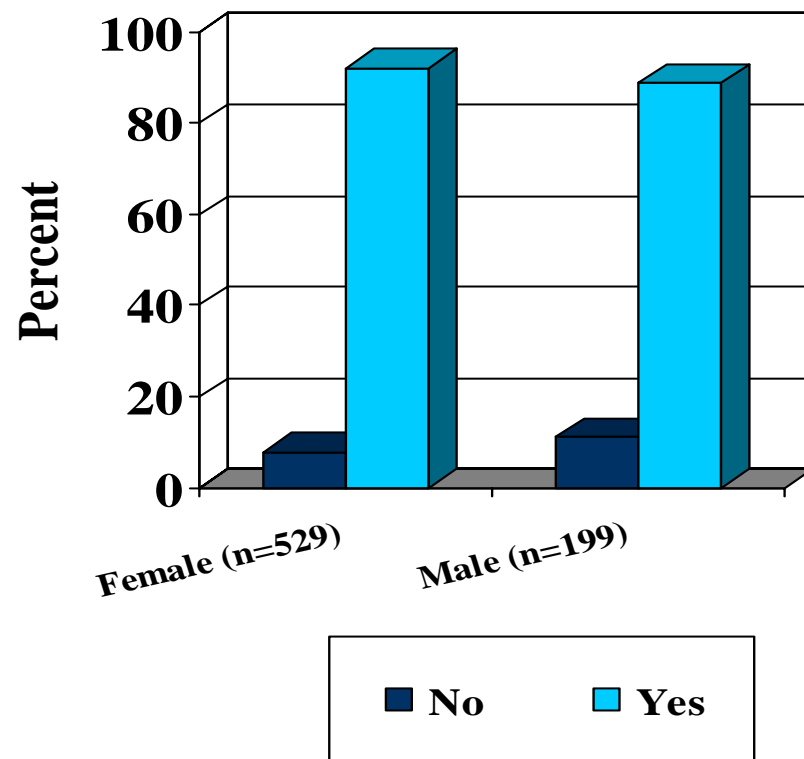- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend:
- Last 3 months
- Last 4-6 months
- Last 7- 12 months
- Within last 2 years
- More than 2 years

Client Status Within Gender

- Females had a slight higher percent in the category "new" and males had a slightly higher percent in the category "continuing".

- There were too few discharges for comparison.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Chart: Percent by Client Status (New Client, Continuing, Discharge) for Female (n=524) and Male (n=200)

"Understands Spoken English" Within Gender

- A slightly higher percent of females than males understand spoken English.

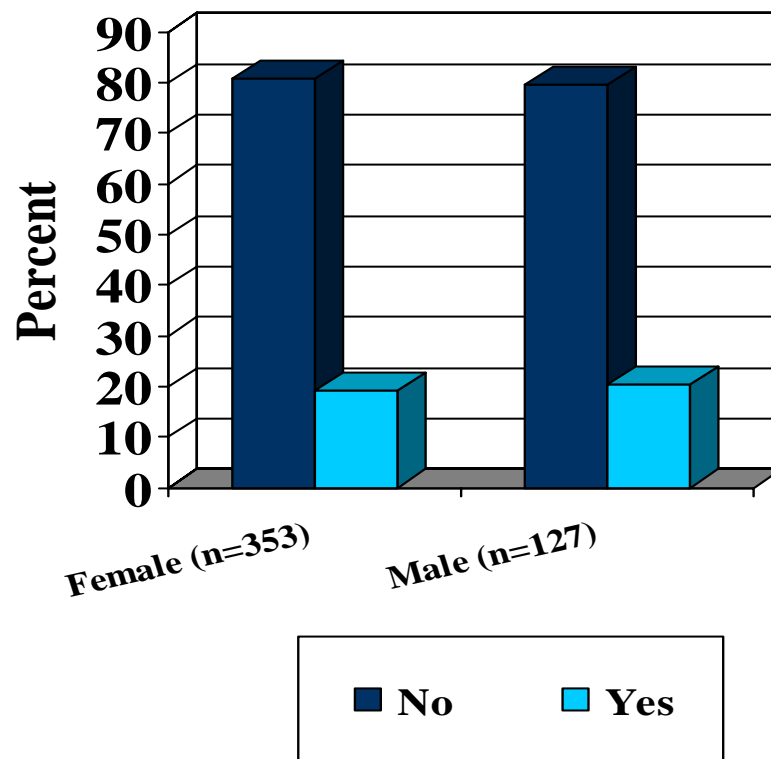- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

"Understands Written English" Within Gender

- A slightly higher percent of females than males understand written English.

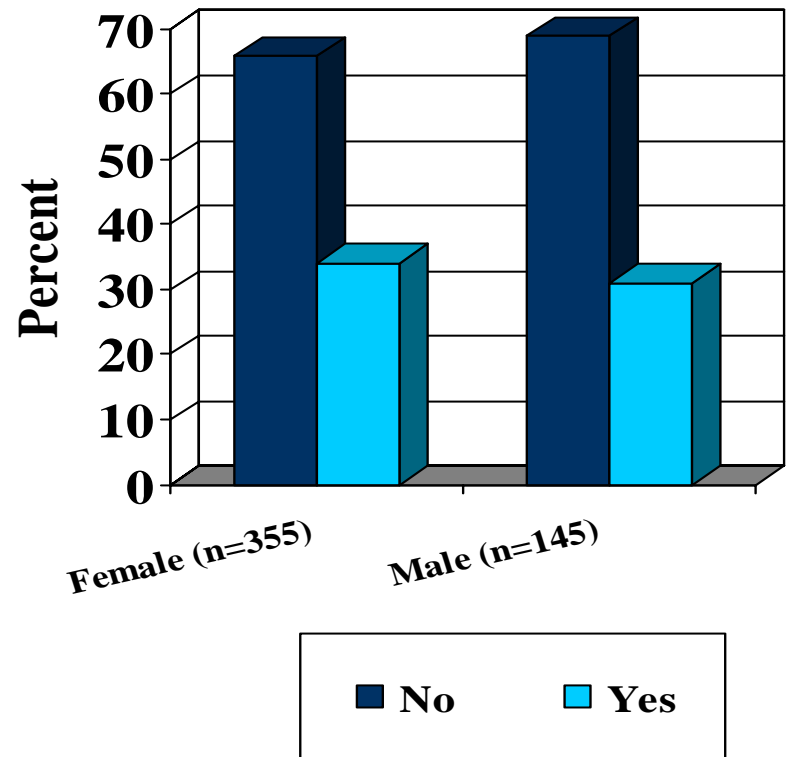- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.
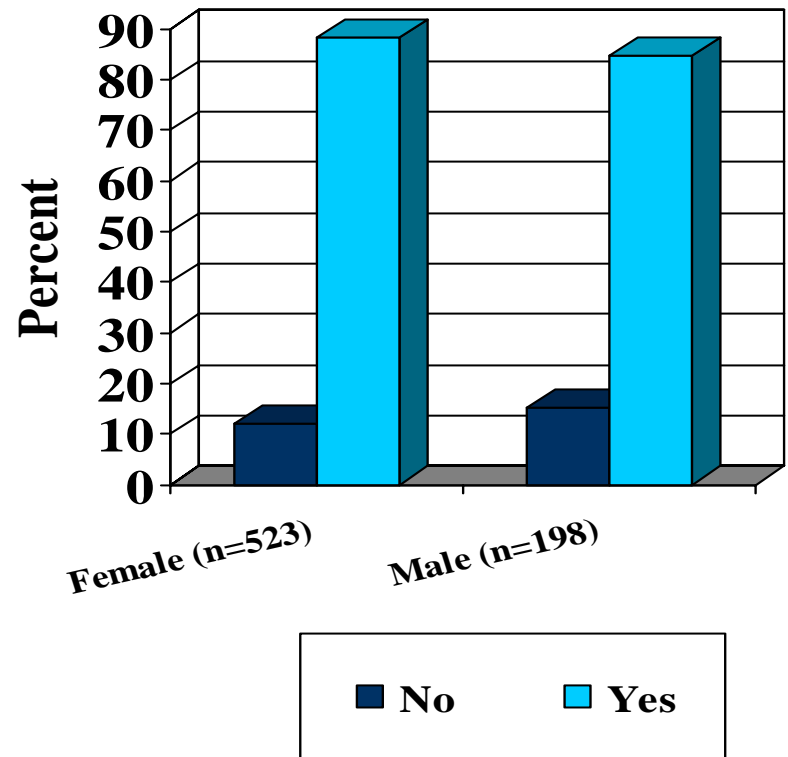
"Screened Out by MMSE" Within Gender

- A slightly higher percent of males than females were screened out by the MMSE.

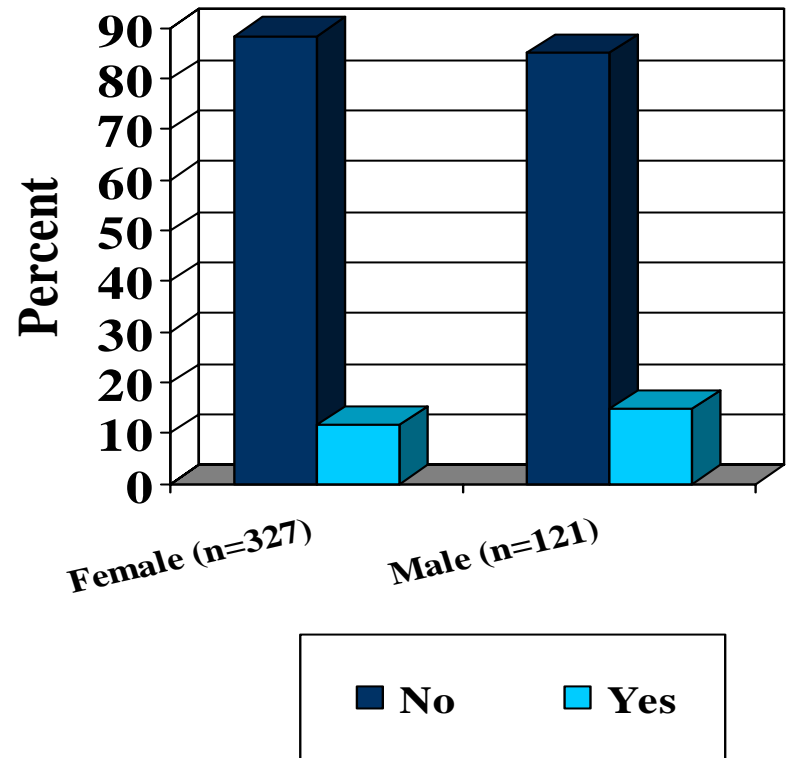- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend: ■ No   ■ Yes

"Client Unwilling to Participate" Within Gender

- This question is a double negative (Yes=client was unwilling, No=client was willing).

- A slightly higher percent of females than males were unwilling to participate.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

Legend: ■ No □ Yes

"Client Unable to Participate Due to Language" Within Gender

- This question is a double negative (Yes=client was unable to participate, No=client was able).

- A slightly higher percent of males than females were unable to participate due to language difficulties.

- The differences in this chart were not statistically significant.

"Client Unable to Participate Due to Sensory Problems" Within Gender

- This question is a double negative (Yes=client was unable to participate due to sensory problems).

- A higher percent of males than females were unable to participate due to sensory problems.

- The differences in this chart were statistically significant at p<.082.